WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1886.

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The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President, with a view to its communication to Congress, the correspondence relative to the fisheries in the waters adjacent to Britishe North America, which has taken place during the present rear. It will disclose the action of this department and of our Minister to Great Britain, in relation to the disputed construction of the convention of 1818, and what has been done to procure such an interpretationlof its provisions as will be acceptable to both pagtes to that instrument, and consistent with the routine, since the conclusion of the treaty of fills, differences have ar sen between the two Governments as to the extent of the renunciation by the United States of their former fishing rights in common in the litoral waters of British North America, and the true definition of the rights mid privileges refained by and expressly guaranteed to the United States in the first article of that convention.

The history of this question during the To the President:

rention.

The history of this question during the period from ISIS to the present time has been one of unsuccessful attempts to adjust the respective claims and occasionally the difficulties have been bridged over by temporary arrangements, notably by the treaty of Washington, of June 5, 1854, and of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, the fishery articles of both of the lighter having been abrogated by the United States on June 30, 1885.

it is deeply to be regretted that the efforts It is deeply to be regretted that the efforts of this department to arrive at such an a recement as would permit instructions of like tenor to be issued by the Government of Great Britain and the United States, to guide the citizens of the respect ve nationalities in the unmolested exercise of their rights of fishing in the waters in question, and defining the limits of lawful action therein, have not as yet reached a final and sat sfactory result.

Ing the limits of lawful action therein, have not as yet reached a final and satisfactory result.

Although propositions are now pending for consideration, which, it is hoped, may prove the basis of a just and permanent settlement, yet as supplementary to the published history of this long istanding subject, as illustrating the oby our necessity in the interest of amity and good neighborhood, of having a clear and well defined unicerstanding of the reintive rights of the two Governments and their respective efficients, it is considered expedient that Congress should lave foil knowledge of the actions of the Executive in the premises to assist them in their deliberations on this important subject.

It will be observed in the course of this correspondence that notification has not alied to be duly given to the Government of Great Britain that compensation is expected for the loss and damage caused to American fishermen by the unwarrantable action of the local cauthorities of the Dominion of Canada, not meetly by the summary seizure of their vessels and the exaction of heavy fines in advance of hearing and fadyment. But for the curtailment of privileges to which they were justly entitled under commercal regulations as well as treaty st publitions, and the consequent interference with their legitimate voyages, whereby the natural profits of their industry were seriously duminshed afful in many cases wholly destroyed.

It would seem proper that steps in perpetuain re's memorian should be taken by Congress to allow proofs to be made and juries to our citizens, to enable them to be properly presented to her Majesty's Government for settlement, and that for this purpose a commission should be authorized by Congress to take the necessary proofsof the respective claimants. Respectfully submitted.

The correspondence opens with a dispatch of date March 19, 1886, from Sir Lionel S.

The correspondence opens with a dispatch of date March 19, 1886, from Sir Lionel S. Sackville West, the British Minister, to Secretary Bayard, transmitting a request of Earl Rosebery to be informed whether it is the intention of the United States Government of give notice to the United States fishermen that they are now precluded from Sating in British North American territorial fishing in British North American territorial nsting in British North American territorial waters, as her Majesty Governments are now considering the expediency of issuing a reciprocal notice with regard to British fishermen in American waters.

To the communications Secretary Bayard replied under date of March 23, "that the fishery question is now understood to rest on existing treaties precisely as though 19 fishery articles had been incorporated in the treaty of Washington."

He adds: "He wines of the second control of the property of the property of the second control of the property of the second control of

He adds: "In view of the enduring na-ture and important extent of the rights secured to American fishermen in British North American territorial waters under the provisions of the treaty of 1815 to take fish within the three mile limit in certain definite parts of the British North American coasts and to dry and cure fish there under certain conditions, this Government has not found it necessary to notify fishermen that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American territorial waters."

Under date of Washington, May 10, 1886, Secretary Bayard wrote a long letter to Minister West concerning the seizure of the American schooner Joseph Story and the schooner David J. Adams. After pointing out the illegality of the seizures, the Secre-

The seizures of the vessels I have mentioned and certain published "warnings," purporting to have been issued by the colon at authorities, would appear to have been made under a supposed delegation of jurisdevous by the imperial Government of Great Britain and to be intended to include authority

under a supposed deteration of jurisdictions by the imperial Government of Great Britania and to be intended to include authority to interpret and enforce the provisions of the treaty of Isis, to which the United States and Great Britania are the contracting parties, who can alone deal responsibly with questions arising thereimder.

The effect of this colonial legislation and executive interpretation. If excentled according to the letter, would be not only to expand the restrictions and renuncutions of the treaty of Isis, which related solely to inshore fishery, within the three mile land, so as to affect the acep sea fisheres, the right to which remained unquestioned and unimpaired from the enjoyment of the citizens of the United States, but further to diminish and practiceffy to destroy the privileges expressly secured to American fishing vessels to visit those inshore waters for the objects of shelter, repair of damages and purchasing wood and obtaining water.

As it B admitted that the deep sea fishing was not under consideration in the negotiation of the treaty of Isis, nor was affected thereby, and as the use of hait for inshore fishing his passed wholly into disuse, the reasons which may formeely have existed for refusing to permit American theorems to catch or proceed the same inhibited waters for the purpose of catching other fish no longer any inducement for American fisherment to dry and cure its of she on the interdicted coasts of the Canadian provinces, and as bait is no longer used or needed by them (for the prosecution cure" lish on the interdicted coasts of the Ca-nadian provinces, and as but its no longer used or needed by them (for the prosecution of inshore inshing) in order to "take fish in the inshore waters, to which the treaty of 1818 alone rgiates, I gek you to consider theo-resuits of excluding American vessels duly possessed of permits from their own Govern-ment to touch and trade at Canadian ports as well as to cugage in deep sea fishing—from exercising freely the same customary and reasonable rights and privileges of trade in the ports of the British colonies as are freely allowed to British vessels in all the ports of British vessels in all the ports of

the ports of the British colonies as are freely allowed to British vessels in all the ports of the United States.

I have been led to offer these considerations by the recent seizures of American vessels, so which I have adverted, and by indications of a local spirit of interpretation in the provinces, affecting friendly intercourse, which is I firmly believe not warranted by the terms of the stipulations on which it professes to reat I is not my surpose to prejudice the facts in the cases, nor have I any desire to spare any American vessels from the consequences of violation of international obligations. The views I advance may not prove to be applicable in every feature to these particular cases, and I should be glad if no case whatever were to arse calling in question the good understanding of the two countries, as this regard, in order to be free from the grave apprehensions which otherwise I am ynable to d'amiss.

It would be most unfortunate and, I can

not refrain trom saving most unworthy, if
the nations who comiracted the treaty of leiks
should perm t any questions of minual right
and duty under that convention to become
obscured by partisan advocacy or distracted
by heat of local interests. It can not but be
the common aim to conduct all discussion in
this regard with dignity and in a self-respecting so-cit, that will abow itself intent upon
accurate equal justice rather than equal
advantage.

Everything wil be done by the United States to
cause their c tizens cagaged in fishing to
cause their c tizens cagaged in fishing to
cause their c tizens cagaged in fishing to
the Brit sh provinces; but it is equally necessary that ordinary commercial intercourse
and unfriendly administration.

Phave the honor, therefore, to invite a
frank express on of your views upon the subject, believing that should any differences of
opinion or disagreement as to facis exists,
they will be found to be so minualized that
an accord can be established for the full protection of the inshore fisheries of the British
provinces without obstructing the open sea
fishing operations of the citizens of the United States, or d sturbing the trade regulations now substating between the countries.

Under date of Novamber 6, Secretary
Bayard advises Minister Pheips of the
seizure of the Marion Grimes and the enforced lowering of the American flag by
Captain Quigley, of the Canadian cruiser

forced lowering of the American flag by Captain Quigley, of the Canadian cruiser Terror. In commenting on this case the

Captain Quigles, of the Capanasa
Terror. In commenting on this case the
Secretary says:

It seems hardly necessary to say that it is
not until after condemnation by a prize
court that the national flag of a vessel seized
as a prize of war is hauled down by her capfer. But a fortori is this principle to apply
in cases of customs secures where fines only
are imposed, and where no chell uerency
whatever exists. In the port of New York
and others of the countless harbors of the
United States, are merchant vessels to-day
slying the British flag, when, from time to
time, are liable to benalties for violation of
custom laws and regulations. But I have yet
to learn that any official assuming, directly
or indirectly, to, represent the Government
of the United States, would under such circumstances order down or forcibly haul
down the British flag from a vessel charge!
with such irregularity; and now I assert
that if such acts were committed this Goveriment, after be ag informed of it, would
not wait for a compaint from Great Britain
but would at once promptly reprimand the
parties concorned in such misconduct, and
would cause the proper expression of regret
to be made.

Under date of June 27, Minister Phelps

Under date of June 27, Minister Phelps Under date of June 24, Amissier Lacips addressed a communication to the Earl of Rosebery, protesting in the name of the United States Government, against the seizures made by the Canadians, as wholly unwarranted by the treaty of 1818, requesting the release of the vessel, and informing him that the United States would hold her Majesty's Government responsible for all ses sustained by American citizens, grow ing out of the seizures. The question now is," says Minister Phelps, "not what fresh treaty may or might be desirable, but what is the tree and just construction as between the two nations, of the treaty that already exists. "The Government of the United States approaching this ques-tion in the most friendly spirit, can not doubt that it will be met by her Majesty's Government in the same spirit, and feels every confidence that the action of her Majesty's Government in the premises will be such as to mainta n the cordial relations between the two countries that have so

long happily pre-kiled.*

The correspondence closes with a letter from Minister Phelps to Earl Rosebery, in which he combats the position taken by the Earl that her Majesty's Government can not take action in the matter of the seizures, because the Canadian courts are con-sidering all the cases in dispute. Mr. Pheles maintains that the United States must look to the home Government for redress and satisfaction and for such instructions to the colonial authorities as will prevent future seizures. He suggests, as a means of pre-venting further collisions between the American fishermen and Canadian officials that an ad interim construction of the terms of the existing treaty be reached by mutua consent, to be carried out informally until a more permanent understanding be reached.

Bengin, Dec. 10.—General Bronsart Von Schellendorf, Minister of War, met the commission on the Military bill yesterday and it is sated that he said that the Government desired the immediate passage of the bill for the purpose of mobilizing the wany. The military year would begin April I and it would be impossible for the War Department to make the necessary changes in the proper time unless the bill should be passed by January I. He put aside entirely all purely political questions, being in a position to defend the bill on military grounds alone. He described in detail the relative defensive scribed in detail the relative defensive power of Germany, Russia, France and Aus tria, and in conclusion urged the commission to assent to the bill at the earliest possible

Tuesday. Oil trade was entirely at sea, Old dealers say that never in their recollecwithout heavy margins. At soon all the sheets had passed the clearing house but that of C. S. Leslie, and 152,000 barrels of his oil were sold under the rule to meet his contracts. The amount of the failure is not known. John H. Wafters, an oil dealer, failed shortly after twelve o'clocks The

A Mexican Execution.

Crry of Maxico, Dec. 10.—Public opluion in this country is so strong against the infliction of capital punishment that it was Morales, whose execution was set for to-day, would suffer the full penalty of the the progress of the times in all that relates the progress of the times in all that relates to the pusiness.—Farm, Stock and Morales, whose was the arrections murder not generally believed that Francisco del law. His crime was the atrocious murder of a French resident of this city nearly two years ago. His case had occupied much at-tention and the French Minister in his private capacity even went so far as to ask that his sentence be commuted, but President Diaz refused to allow the law to be interfered with and the criminal was shot to-day by a file of soldiers. He died bravely, pretesting his innocence to the last."

Railread Collision. KANSAS CITY Mo., Dec. 10 .- At 6:40 o'clock last night the south-bound Texas train on the Missouri Pacific collided with freight train 27 at the main line depot at Independence, resulting in serious damages to the engines. No lives were lost, but the freman of the freight engine, Mr. W. A. Clark, had his left leg badly hurt, and Mr. J. C. Alexander had his left eran bruised. The passenger train was sig minutes alsead of time in arriving Bt Independence and because of escaping steam. pendence and because of escaping steam did not see the freight-train, which was standing on the main line at the depot. Both engines are b-dly damaged. Trains were delayed about three hours.

Forgery. MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 9.-H. R. Cross, of Bombay, this county, was arrested this morning and lodged in jaib charged with forgery. The People's National Bank of this place, it is reported, loses about \$30,-600; the Third National Bank about \$4,000 and other creditors smaller amounts. The forgeries, it is alleged, have extended over a number of years. Mr. Cross has always borne a good reputation and has been in business in Bombay for many years. STOCK ITEMS.

The American Jersey Cattle Club beld a meeting at Chicago on the 26th uit, for the mutual interchange of ideas respecting stock growering. About one hundred members were present. A resolution was passed asking Congress and the State Leg-islatures to enact laws for the stamping out of pleuro pneumonia in this country, and board of directors was instructed spend all the necessary funds of the club oward obtaining this end."

The time is drawing near when the judi cious farmer will have the bulk of his crop ripe for the market or slaughter. It is but repeating a stereotyped story to say that a bushel of corn will make twice as much pork in the pleasant fall weather as it will consumed in winter's storms, yet 6 large per cent of the farmers fail to grasp the idea in its magnitude and make the most of it. Corn represents cash and should not be wilfully squandered away in the winter's wind, snow and mud.-Line-Stock Indicator.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade rooms at St. Joseph, Mo., the other day, looking toward the organization of a permanent Fat Stock Association for St. Joseph. tafter a full discussion of the matter, it was decided to undertake the enterprise, and a committee was appointed to at once draft plans and prepare articles of incorporation. The Legislature and State Board of Agriculture will be asked to aid the enterprise, the plan being considered feasible to secure the location of the State fat stock show at that city.

The disease among horses which seems to be killing so many of them off, seems to prevail in all the surrounding counses. It is believed that something in the corn is the cause of the disease. It is reported that a farmer in Audrain went into the field with twelve horses, gathering corn, and the next morning only one out of the dozen was alive. A great many farmers are now muzzling their horses when they go to gather corn. It is the opinion that horses in biting off the ends of the ears of corn inhale the fine powder found in diseased ears, which causes indigestion and death .- St. Louis World.

There is some excuse for the average farmer who does not have his place stocked entirely with pure-bred animals. He sel-dom has the surplus cash necessary to buy first-class breeders to begin with; but there is no good reason why he should continue to perpetuate the scrubs that have been in the neighborhood ever since the country first settled. As much good stock as there is in the country, and as cheap as it is just now, we must conclude that none but the veriest old fogies will continue to "progress backward" by standing aloof and doggedly refusing to grade up their stock.-Kansas

The report of the Nebraska Live Stock Sanitary Commission recently made to the Governor shows that the State authorities have caused 309 horses and mules to be destroyed on account of being diseased with glanders. A nominal appraise-ment of one dollar per head was made in almost every instance. Three persons died with glanders in the State within the past twelve months. They were inoculated while handling horses affected with the disease. The State has a live stock interest valued at \$80,000,000. At present the swine pleague can be found in every county in the State, and within the past two years Nebraska has suffered a loss of \$5,000,000 from diseases among animals.

FARM NOTES.

The North Nebraska Fair and Driving Park Association has been organized in Norfolk.

The Farmers' Independent Association of Hutchinson County, Dak. has been or ganized at Olivet. Its purpose is to en-courage the building of another railroad into the county, to give competing rates on freight.

President H. L. Loucke has called a pecial session of the Territorial Farmers' iliance to meet at Huron, Dak., on Wednesday, December 29, to take action in regard to needed legislation through the Legislature, which meets in January.

Oats are excellent for hens, especially if another ganic at the Oil Exchange yester- given plentifully the hens will lay withday morning. Prices dropped to 66%. a that outs when earen, swell in the crop Tuesday. Oil trade was eathery at sea, tions was demoralization so complete. A ground and allowed to sprout they under number of local banks are now calling in oil banks and others refuse to accept them will be greedily accepted up and devoured will be greedily accepted up and devoured will be greedily acratched up and devoured. -Exchange.

We do not believe the time has come when the small famer can successfully conduct his business without performing some manual labor, nor when the large farmer can attain marked success without that intimate knowledge of his work which comes from actual participation in it, but we do most fully believe that the day is forever past in this country when the chief reliance of the successful farmer, whether his acres be few or many, can be placed upon manual industry, however persistent, if undirected by a mind conversant with

It is not generally known that in the ex treme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south and twenty-five miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. Their general manager stated that all the cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam power. "We take," said the manager, "a tract, say half a mile wide, for instance, and place an en-gine at each side. These engines are portable and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we ere enabled to plow thirty Scres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting and other cultivating is done in a like manner." The farm consists of 1,300,680 acres, and the fencing alone cost about \$30,000.

Notes.

The second annual exhibition of the Missouri Chicken Fanciers' Club was recently held at Hannibal. The collection was one of the finest ever given by a club of the kind, while the entries were 100 per cent. in excess of those of last year.

Michael Regan, of Platte Center, Neb., had thirty-three head of steers driven by the late storm into Shell creek. Twenty-three perished in the ice, snow and water and the remarks.

the late storm into Shell creek. Twentythree perished in the ice, snow and water,
and the remaining ten walked across on
the bodies of the fallen.

An alfalfa meadow grows so rich and
thurniant in the West that not a weed or
shrub can show itself. It crowds out all
other plants and takes full possession.

CHINESE BELIEFS.

The Three Distinct Religions Affected by the Dwellers in the Celestial Empire. Stepping into a shop in China-t own gentleman, among other things, asked the owner what his religious be lief was, and the result of the con-

persation was that he found the shopkeeper to be a believer of all three of the National religions, accepting the gods of each hand, paying his money to support the priests of all, and if it would have made business a little brisker. Ah Wang would have undoubtedly announced himself a Christian of any denomination required. This then is one of the most striking peculiarities that, while there are three distinct religions, they see no incon-aistency in accepting all. The Confu-cian Chinaman believes in a spiritual oppeal to the moral nature. He believes in conscience, sees a difference between virtue and vice, pretends to believe in law and order, and is a firm believer in paying a religious venera-tion to his ancestors; and, above all, is remarkable for his filial piety. The Taoist is a materialist. To him the soul is something tangible, a physical something, purer than the human form. It is not essentially immortal, but attains this state only by a physical training after passing through a certain pseudo chemical process. He believes in various gods, is a liberal of liberals in this. Even the stars are divine or divinities. The Taoist is also a great believer in hermits, physicians, magicians and holy men of all kinds. The Chinese Buddhist differs from His religion is metaphysical. He delights in argumentative philosophy, and gives vent to his imagination in building up his beliefs on an ethereal platform. His gods are not realities, but the mere personification of ideas. Matter, as such, is entirely disregarded, the ideas, or theories founded upon ideas, excepted. Taoism is perhaps as popular among the majority as any, as it is of practical use: thus, a sick man will consult his god of medicine, which is to be found in of the houses, and the priest will tell the patient exactly what medicine of drugs are required to heal him. Over and around these gods are seen testimonials of patients that have been cured.—San Francisco Call.

THE EARTH-WORM.

The Valuable Service It Performs in the

It is only recently that science has ome to understand fully the service which the earth-worm-the humble creature which some American boys call the "angle-worm," and others the "mud-worm performs in the economy of the world.

It is now known that burrowing steadily in the earth, he does valuable work for agriculture. The little holes which he makes let in the air and light to damp places, and conducts to the roots of the plants the leaf-mould and surface accumulations of all sorts which these plants need for their nourishment. But more than this worms bring to the service the finely-powdered earth which they consume in their burrowings, and scatter it over the soil.

Two earth-worms, put in a glass vase eighteen inches in diameter, filled with sand and covered with dry leaves, managed to sink the leaves entirely beneath the sand, and then cover the sand with a thin coating of humus or mould. All this was accomplished in six months.

One earth-worm will bring to the surface about seven grains avoirdupois of earth in a day. This is a very small quantity of earth, but if multiplied by fifty-six thousand, the average number of worms to the acre, we have more than fifty pounds of earth raised every

day. From the 9th of October, 1870, to fed in connections with grass. During the 14th of October, 1871, the worms Principles Pa., Dec. 9.—There was an exclusive grain diet, but if oats are given plentifully the hens will lay with field sixteen tons. A field in Staffordshire is covered annually by the worms with a deposit of earth nearly a quar-

ter of an inch in thickness. By the slow toil of the earth worms. rocks are buried in the ground and the surface of the earth is medified. It is chiefly their work which has buried the ruins of dead cities under the ground, - Youth's Companion.

-A season of German opera costs every owner of a box in the New York Metropolitan fully five thousand dol-lars - N. Y. Mail.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 11. g steers..... \$3.75 @ 3.90 cows....... 240 @ 3.00 BUTTER—Cholos creamery ... CHEESE—Fall cream BACON—Ham.
Shoulders.
Sides. LARD...
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FLOUR-Choice...
WHEAT-No. 2 rod...
CORN-No. 2.
COAPS-No. 2. LARD. Shipping steers... 3 50 25
Butchers' steers... 2 90 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 2 10 55 35
WHEAT—No. 2 rod... 7245
CORN—No. 2 2 2545
BUTTER—Creamery 24 5 2
BUTTER—Creamery 24 5 2
COTTON—Middlings... 2 55 55 11 66
CATTLE—Shippin

Dr. Morse, physician at Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., found Red Star Cough Cure a harmless and most effective remedy in the cure of coughs. Eventy-five cents a bottle. For rheumatism and neuralgia St. Jacobs Of is a sure cure.

A BOLLING eye never yet gave a piercing lance. A circular saw, rather.—Texas 3

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends Gre urging and beseeching them to be more calleful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

MINISTER GOBLET, of France, authorizes the statement that he is no tumbier.—

Rochester Post-Express.

Wz would be pleased to know of a man or woman who has never had headache of been subject to constipation. As these seem to be universal troubles little advice may be in order. Why should persons cram their stomachs with nauseating purgative pills, etc., which sicken and debilitate when such a pleasant and sterling remedy as Prickly Ash Bitters will act mildly and effectively on the liver, kidney, stomach and bowels, and at the same time tone up and strengthen the whole system, causing headache, constipation and all such distressing evils to quickly disappear.

Love matches are very easy to strike, but some of them go out dreadfully quick.— Boston Post.

Beautiful Women are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities which Br. Pierce's "Favorie Prescription" will infallibly cur. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

A stopped-up geyser is an ex-spurt in its way .- Boston Advertiser.

Tested by Time. For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TRO-CHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Sold only in boxes. Prize 25c.

THE ocean is like a good housewife-very tidy.—Boston Post.

Is you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. How to keep apples in winter-don't eat

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

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